

Sequachee Valley News.
PUBLISHED AT
Sequachee, Marion County, Tenn.
EVERY THURSDAY.

NEWS PUBLISHING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months.....50c
IN ADVANCE.
All Subscriptions Stopped on Expiration
Telephone: Jasper 59-5

THURSDAY, JULY 6 1916

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements of candidates in this column will be \$5.00, cash in advance, payable as follows: \$2.50 on announcement, and \$2.50 if securing nomination.

FOR FLOATER.

We are authorized to announce W. H. WILSON as candidate for Floater, to represent the counties of Marion and Franklin in the next General Assembly.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce M. F. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion County, subject to the will of the voters in the general election, Thursday, August 3, 1916.

We are authorized to announce G. W. COPPINGER, as candidate for Sheriff of Marion County, subject to the will of the voters in General Election, Thursday, August 3, 1916.

FOR TRUSTEE.

We are authorized to announce S. L. ROGERS as Republican candidate for Trustee of Marion County, subject to the will of the voters in general election Thursday, Aug. 3, 1916.

We are authorized to announce JNO. A. HOGE, of the Fifth Civil District, as candidate for Trustee, subject to the will of the voters in the general election, Thursday, August 3, 1916.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR

We are authorized to announce L. A. Smith as candidate for Tax Assessor of Marion County, subject to the will of the voters in election Thursday, August 3, 1916.

TENNESSEE MOUNTAIN
LANDS MISTREATED

By R. S. Maddox, Forester of the State Geological Survey.

Look at you mountain slopes. What a woodland that must be! Who would not admire such stretches of verdure? All spread upon that mountain side, the trees hold high their heads and each one helps the other to appear at its best in its suit of green, but you are seeing on the surface, for on to that mountain side, look closer. You will find there only the semblance of healthy woods. If you were to "salt" a mine with a shower of coal you would not have a coal mine. It might not doubt be made to take on the semblance of a coal mine, but if an output of coal were looked for from it, certainly there would be a disappointment. This simply illustrates the condition of much of the land today in Tennessee. The timber on our mountain slopes is to a great degree, appearance. If those slopes were called upon to furnish a relatively big supply of fine timber for lumber, they would be found greatly lacking. In the first place the number of trees in the stand is comparatively small, and of that number only a few are good. Much of the stand is so damaged from fire and insects that it would be partly, if not wholly rejected. Many inferior trees, crooked, knotty, deformed, and of poor species are taking a large portion of the area, their tops from a distance looking just as well as any other tops but their trunks being commercially less valuable than others which should be substituted, and which could furnish as excellent a leaf cover as the poorer species now permitted to stand.

In Tennessee there are many thousands of acres of mountain land. At this time of the year when we turn with longing to the cooling shade of our trees and to the fresh mountain breezes let us turn also to a clearer and better defined idea as to our duty in connection with our woodland. Our mountains should be growing a dense, sound stand of good species of trees, such as oak, poplar, chestnut, hickory, linden, etc. We need them and the lumber markets need them and the thousands of home builders need better and cheaper lumber. Why let these immense areas of mountain land go practically idle? They are a great resource yielding little or no return in timber. The time is ripe for the people to turn definitely toward the problem of conserving this abused and neglected source of wealth.

Death of Child.

The little son of Mrs. Maggie Jones died recently in Cleveland, Tenn., where Mrs. Jones resides with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eldridge. The child was about a year old, and is survived by his mother, and a little sister, his father having been killed at Pine Island, Ala., last summer. Mrs. Jones is well known here as Miss Maggie Eldridge.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT

Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsville, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health, my left side hurt all the time. I have symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. For sale by J. W. Simpson & Son, Jasper, Tenn.

A resident of Beltrius, New South Wales, has offered to give \$5,000 to the first man from his district to win the Victoria cross.

PERSONAL APPEAL
TO ALL TRAINMEN

Letters Go Out From N. C. & St. L. Regarding Strike Movement.

ASK DUE CONSIDERATION,
AND PEACEFUL SOLUTION

Statistics Show Increases Made Made in Pay to Various Classes in Service 1910.

A direct appeal to the men employed by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway has just been sent out from the office of Assistant General Manager Theodore Spelden, Jr., and approved by President and General Manager John Howe Peyton, in which the question of a strike on the railroads of the country and its effect is gone into in detail. In the letter is the following appeal to the men:

"While this company feels very strongly that the existing basis of pay yields adequate compensation and provides favorable working conditions, it recognizes that where opinions differ neither party should reserve to itself the exclusive right to settle them. Therefore, the offer of the railroads to refer the pending questions to the Interstate Commerce Commission, or arbitration under the Federal law, is eminently reasonable.

"I trust that after careful consideration your judgement will decide in favor of a peaceable solution based upon the equities of your request, and that you will take no action which will involve a possibility of the interruption of traffic on this line."

The action of the officials of the N. C. & St. L. in appealing directly to the men on the system is understood to be practically the same course as followed by other roads in this territory, and the appeal of the management will reach the men about the same time as the strike ballot being sent out by the four big brotherhoods of railway trainmen.

The letter views the demands for an eight-hour basic work day and time and a half for all overtime, and also includes the answer of the railroads to this demand; also the proposition of the railway managers to the brotherhood representatives in the New York conference to submit the questions to the Interstate Commerce Commission or to arbitrate under the Federal law, which offer was declined by the brotherhood representatives.

The letter points out that since 1910 engineers in road service have received increases in pay amounting to 17.95 per cent; engineers in yard service increases amounting to 19.71 per cent; firemen in road service increases amounting to 25.46 per cent; firemen in yard service increases amounting to 33.34 per cent. Conductors have received increases amounting to 23.89 per cent; brakemen and flagmen increases amounting to 45.43 per cent; yard conductors and foremen, brakemen and helpers, increases amounting to 30.63 per cent, and that hostlers have received increases amounting to 15.23 per cent.

The schedule now asked, says the letter, would, if granted, amount to increases in some classes in wages of more than 90 per cent."

The officials bring out the fact, substantiated by figures, to apply the demands asked with conditions as of October, 1915, on the road, that yard engineers and firemen, yard conductors and switchmen, would receive an increase of 94 per cent and that through freight, mixed freight, work train and helper crews, would receive increases amounting to 19.3 per cent.

"This is equivalent, the officials state, to paying annually in increased wages to train service employees, only, an amount almost equivalent to the monthly payroll for all departments."

The attention of the employees is directed especially to the following facts:

Yard employees, to whom 55.7 per cent increases would go, comprise only 36.3 per cent of the total number of train employees.

Branch line crews, to whom 19.8 per cent increases would go, comprise only 10.5 per cent of the total number of train employees.

Main line local freight crews, to whom 11.2 per cent in increases would go, comprise only 8.8 per cent of the total number of train employees.

Employees in freight service, other than local or main lines, who comprise the majority, would suffer reductions in many cases.

"The careful study and consideration which this company has given, continues the letter, convinces us that whether the service be revised by change in runs, additional facilities, etc., the present revenues of the company are not adequate to take care of the increased cost."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARTIC CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. G. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Cathartic Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FOLEY CATHARTIC TABLETS
Keep Stomach Sweet - Liver Active - Bowels Regular

WHEN TO HARVEST
SOY BEAN CROP

Varieties Are Not All Alike and So Each Requires Special Attention

LONG GROWERS YIELD MOST

When Working Soy Beans Into a Rotation Study the Variety to Be Used—Beans Supply Excellent Forage for Hogs.

(By J. C. McAmis, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

In planning a suitable rotation including soy beans, it is important to know the approximate length of season of the particular variety used.

The following is quoted from Bulletin No. 82, of the Tennessee Station:

"There is not only a great difference in the time between planting and maturity required by the different varieties when planted at the same date, but also a marked variation in the length of season required by any one variety when planted at widely separated dates."

The variation in length of season of a given variety takes place almost entirely previous to flowering. The length of time between flowering and maturing seed is practically the same regardless of the date of seeding.

The important factor to bear in mind in the calculation of the approximate date of harvesting or hogging off is that all varieties shorten their length of season the later they are planted. However, later plantings are usually accompanied by decrease in yield. It is also generally true that the short season varieties produce less than do the longer season varieties.

Below is given the approximate dates of harvesting hay and grain for the standard varieties for Tennessee when they are seeded at the most favorable time:

ITO SAN—Harvesting: Hay, July 15-30; seed, August 5-September 6. Extra early; well suited to rich land only.

HABERLANDT—Harvesting: Hay, August 15-30; seed, September 1-20. Early; best suited to rather rich land.

ACME—Harvesting: Hay, September 1-15; seed, September 23-October 7. Stems fine; adapted to poor land; tendency to vining habit.

MAMMOTH YELLOW AND TOKYO—Harvesting: Hay, September 15-30; seed, October 7-21. Adapted to all soils.

For hog pasture purposes all varieties may be used several days before hay stage if necessary.

NITRATE PLANT
AT MUSCLE SHOALS.

The establishment by the government of the much-talked-of nitrate plant of Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee river, will mean more for the entire south in an industrial way than anything ever proposed for this section.

The construction of this plant at Muscle Shoals will not only supply all the nitrates that the government will need for the manufacture of munitions of war, but it will also generate 680,000 horsepower of hydro-electric current. This volume of current would today run all of the machinery in the south. In addition to this it would automatically solve the problem of the navigation of the Tennessee river between the foot of Muscle Shoals and Chattanooga, as the erection of the great dam for the purpose of generating hydro-electric power to manufacture the nitrates will at the same time make the Tennessee river practically navigable all the year round to Knoxville.

Picture to yourselves, citizens of the south, the hundreds of important industries which would follow the establishment of this great plant. There would be huge electric furnaces for the manufacture of the finest grades of steel, establishments for the production of aluminum from the vast deposits of bauxite which abound in ammonia phosphate, where phosphate rock, brought from the southern fields, will be combined with the nitrates and converted into that important ingredient of all commercial fertilizers, ammonium phosphate.

Think of the profitable employment which would be offered thousands of young men of the south, and the capital which would be brought to this section.

But, most important and vital of all, think of the wonderfully productive and profitable farms which would result from the production of high-grade, cheap, commercial fertilizers for the whole south. This is infinitely the most important result which would accrue from the establishment of this nitrate plant. Give the farmer cheap fertilizers, increase the production of his lands, and you not only make the farmer rich and independent, but, at the same time, you build cities and towns and furnish life and substance for the transportation companies.

Is such a plant, then, worth the energy and effort required to secure it? Most emphatically, YES! The location of such a plant in the south is worth every effort that the people of this section can bring to bear upon those in authority to induce them to choose the Muscle Shoals location.

Rally round the standard, then, southern citizens, and make the most of this golden opportunity.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of

W. C. HILL

YOU CAN HAVE FRESH
MEAT EVERY DAY

If You and Your Neighbor Get Together and Form a Meat Club.

(By Wm. A. Schoenfeld, Specialist in Marketing and Rural Organization, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

To those farmers who live at a distance from the market the securing of fresh meat daily is quite a problem. Many are content to depend upon salted or smoked meat. However, the thoughtful farmer's wife knows full well that the continued use of meat salted or smoked leads to a loss of appetite. She can remedy this lack of fresh meat by urging her husband to join a fresh meat club, or, if one does not exist nearby, to get him to organize one in the neighborhood.

The operation of the club is extremely simple and democratic—no officers, constitution, by-laws, nor dues. Each member of the club verbally agrees to furnish the club with a beef of a certain age and approximate weight when his turn comes, to pay for the butchering of the animal, and to deliver portions of it to other members of the club. One of the members of the club is chosen to do the slaughtering. Some member volunteers to furnish the first animal to be slaughtered. On the Friday following the butcher goes to this member's farm, slaughters the animal and divides it into as many parts as there are members. Each part is weighed and the weight is written on a tag which has been attached to the meat. This tag contains the name of the member who is to receive the meat. He makes a record of the name on the tag, the weight, and the portion of the animal from which the meat came, in a book. The butcher is usually paid about a dollar and a half for slaughtering and keeping the record of each animal. The hide is kept by the farmer.

On Saturday, the portions of meat are then delivered by the farmer who furnished the animal to each member as indicated on the attached tag. This gives the farmer's wife a chance to have a fresh piece of meat for the Sunday's roast beef.

On the following Friday the butcher visits the next member who is to furnish a beef to the club. The butcher again marks the weight of each piece on the attached tag, with this difference, however, each member gets a portion from another part of the animal than he got the previous week. In this way each member will get cuts from the various parts of the carcass by the time the butcher has made the rounds of all the members.

After each member has furnished an animal, the butcher ascertains the total number of pounds of meat each member has received from the club. The difference in weight between what he has received and what he has furnished is then computed. If he has furnished more than he has received, he is paid eight or ten cents a pound for the surplus. On the other hand, if he has furnished less than he has received, he is charged a similar amount for the deficit.

Where the family of a member is small, arrangements are usually made with the butcher so that only one-half of a portion of meat is assigned weekly to it. In meat clubs, where grown beef is furnished, the number of members is about twenty or more. Where the members furnish calves or sheep, then a smaller number usually compose the club.

The great problem in the south is to store the meat satisfactorily for a week, i. e., keep it cool enough so as to prevent spoiling. This difficulty is eliminated by the formation of ice clubs, which will be described in a later article.

The advantages of a fresh meat club are:

1. There are no dues, nor officers.
2. It provides fresh meat for the whole week, and for every week in the year.
3. Each member receives cuts from all the portions of the animal.
4. Each member receives just as much meat as he furnishes, or is compensated for the difference in cash; on the other hand, he pays for all meat in excess of what he furnishes.
5. If, for example, there are twenty members, then the single member furnishes one animal in twenty weeks and also makes deliveries to the other members once in the same period of time.
6. The cost per pound of meat consumed is only a small fraction of a cent higher than price per pound of live animal. This is quite a contrast in price to meat bought at retail on the market.
7. A neighborly feeling develops which is primarily essential to the progress of higher forms of organized rural efforts.

The Division of Extension of the University of Tennessee stands ready to be of service to any community which wishes to organize such a meat club, and invites correspondence on the subject.

The Corn Club boys of Tennessee are teaching their fathers how to grow big crops. Mr. W. S. Young, of Giles county, has asked County Agent Love for a twenty-acre corn demonstration this year, and has already plowed the field, which was put in red clover last year, according to the Boys' Corn Club rules. Last year Mr. Young's son made 60 bushels of corn on his club acre, in spite of heavy damage by a wind storm, and that was so much better than any crop his father had grown on the land that the father proposes to follow the methods used by the boy.

Duncan Martin, of Battle Creek, died Friday night from a release of the measles. He was about 91 years of age, and was a nephew of J. C. Martin, of this place.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

ICE

In large or small quantities during season at reasonable prices.

W. C. HILL

A. V. HAVRON



Funeral Director

TELEPHONE: Day, 47
Night, 64

JASPER, TENN.

EVANGELISTIC

SERVICES

What promises to be one of the largest evangelistic campaigns Whitwell has had in a long while, will begin next Friday night in a large canvas pavilion erected for the purpose located across the street from the K. of P. Hall. Meetings will be held every night, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, opening each night with a song service. This series of meetings in Whitwell will be part of an evangelistic movement which includes in its scope many of the prominent cities in the southeastern part of the United States. Evangelist C. R. Magoon will be in charge of the meetings.

Mr. Magoon stated the general purposes of the movement to be "to confirm the faith of the people in the Bible as the inspired and authoritative Word of God, and by the preaching of the pure principles of truth, found in the Scriptures, to bring them to Christ as their personal Savior from sin." He said that in order to accomplish this purpose it is proposed to take up, one by one, the great fundamental teachings of Christianity and to prove their truth by the Bible. Special attention, he said, would also be given to the great lines of Bible prophecy, especially those found in the books of Daniel and Revelation. He promised that this feature of the meetings would be of special educational value to Bible students, and at the same time would be used to convince those who may be in doubt of the truth of the Bible.

A feature of unusual nature is to be introduced in connection with the campaign here, in the form of a question and answer service, or "question box," at which time it will be the privilege of anyone who attends the meetings to write out any question on a religious, Biblical or prophetic subject and drop it in the box. This promises to be a feature of much interest and profit, and will receive the personal attention of Mr. Magoon himself.

Concerning the methods to be used at the meetings, Mr. Magoon said: "It will be different from the ordinary evangelistic campaign in that to sensational appeals will be made to the emotions. There will be no telling of death bed stories to whip up the feelings of the people to an overwrought condition. The foundation of all true religious work is the word of God. The truths of that Word will be clearly and simply presented, and we know that they will deeply impress the hearts of those who hear."

The tent is located in a beautiful spot and is well lighted and seated, and presents a clean, cheerful and comfortable appearance. New song books have also been provided containing a large number of the best gospel songs. The prospects are that a large crowd of people will be in attendance.

Trouble at Dance.

During a dance at Foster Falls on the Fourth Jesse Coppinger and Chas. Martin became involved in a row over some matter, which resulted in Coppinger knocking Martin down. This occurred after peace had been declared, it is said, between the two men. Martin is a son of Bud Martin, of Pryor Ridge, and his relatives becoming angered at the outcome of the trouble, are reported to have made heavy threats of vengeance, and more trouble was feared. Coppinger left the place, however, after the trouble, and the matter cooled down, though a feud is feared.

GAVE THE BABY REST

Children just cannot keep covered at night and that is one way they take cold. Foley's Honey and Tar is a reliable family cough medicine that contains no opiates or harmful ingredients. Mrs. Wm. Leonard, Pottsville, Pa., writes: "My baby had a very bad cough. The first dose gave her relief." Sold by J. N. Simpson & Son, Jasper, Tenn.

Duncan Martin.

Duncan Martin, of Battle Creek, died Friday night from a release of the measles. He was about 91 years of age, and was a nephew of J. C. Martin, of this place.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

ICE

In large or small quantities during season at reasonable prices.

W. C. HILL

Will Eggert.

Will Eggert was born in Whitwell, Tenn. June 2, 1891, and departed this life June 23, 1916. He leaves a wife, father, brother, relatives and many friends to mourn his loss. He made his home in Whitwell until a year ago, when he came to Colorado in search of health. He gained rapidly until three months ago, when he contracted a cold from which he never recovered. Mr. Eggert was a man who was loved by everyone for his kindness and his noble character. He gained many friends and they expressed their sympathy by their beautiful floral offerings. He was a member of the Church of God. He left an assurance that all was well with his soul. The funeral was preached by Rev. J. H. McShaw. Interment was made in Linn Grove Cemetery.

HARRY HOLMES,

Greeley, Col., July 1, 1916

Expert in Battle Creek.

Mr. Harding, district farm agent, in company with County Farm Agent Hutchinson, spent yesterday in Sweden's Cove, where they made practical demonstrations to farmers there of subsoiling and other farm topics.

Prof. Nadrigaloff, consulting physician to the Russian Red Cross, is reported to have succeeded in obtaining a pure culture of the bacteria in eruptive typhus and has begun the preparation of a serum.

An English army veteran residing in the village of Bromley has sixteen sons engaged in the fighting line.

Rubbing Eases Pain

Rubbing sends the liniment tingling through the flesh and quickly stops pain. Demand a liniment that you can rub with. The best rubbing liniment is

MUST-ANG
LINIMENT

Good for the Ailments of
Horses, Mules, Cattle, Etc.

Good for your own Aches,
Pains, Rheumatism, Sprains,
Cuts, Burns, Etc.

25c. 50c. \$1. At all Dealers.

Worn Out?

No doubt you are, if you suffer from any of the numerous ailments to which women are subject. Headache, backache, sideache, nervousness, weak, tired feeling, are some of the symptoms, and you must rid yourself of them in order to feel well. Thousands of women, who have been benefited by this remedy, urge you to

TAKE

Cardui

The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., says: "Before taking Cardui, I was, at times, so weak I could hardly walk, and the pain in my back and head nearly killed me. After taking three bottles of Cardui, the pains disappeared. Now I feel as well as I ever did. Every suffering woman should try Cardui." Get a bottle today.

E-05